

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

# ORIGINAL COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

For its Complaint, Plaintiff SOTAT, LLC (“SOTAT”), by and through undersigned counsel, respectfully alleges, states, and prays as follows:

## **PARTIES**

1. SOTAT is a Florida limited liability company with its principal place of business at 2115 North Pearl Street, Jacksonville, Florida 32206.
2. Upon information and belief, Defendant Swann Communications, LLC (“Defendant” or “Swann”) is a limited liability company registered and existing under the laws of Delaware with a registered agent at 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, Delaware 19808.

## **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

3. This is an action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 of the United States Code, §§ 271 and 281, *et seq.* Accordingly, this Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this cause of action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

4. Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction in this District and subject to this Court's specific and general jurisdiction, pursuant to due process and the Delaware Long-Arm

Statute, on the grounds that, on information and belief, Defendant resides in the State of Delaware, is engaged in systematic and continuous business activities in this District, and has committed acts of patent infringement in this District and the State of Delaware. Defendant's registered agent is The Company Corporation located at 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, Delaware 19808.

5. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b) because Defendant resides in the State of Delaware and has committed acts of infringement in this District. SOTAT has also suffered harm in this District.

#### **THE PATENTS-IN-SUIT**

6. SOTAT is the assignee of all right, title, and interest in United States Patent Nos. 9,854,207 ("the '207 Patent") and 10,511,809 ("the '809 Patent") (collectively, the "Patents-in-Suit"), including all rights to enforce and prosecute actions for infringement and to collect damages for all relevant times against infringers of the Patents-in-Suit. Accordingly, SOTAT possesses the exclusive right and standing to prosecute the present action for infringement of the Patents-in-Suit by Defendant.

7. The '207 Patent, filed as U.S. Patent App. No. 12/462,187 on July 31, 2009 and entitled "Mobile Surveillance System," legally issued on December 26, 2017 and is valid and enforceable.

8. A true and correct copy of the '207 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein by reference.

9. The '809 Patent, filed as U.S. Patent App. No. 15/829,954 on December 3, 2017 and entitled "Mobile Surveillance System," claims priority to U.S. Patent App. No. 12/462,187, legally issued on December 17, 2019, and is valid and enforceable.

10. A true and correct copy of the '809 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit B and incorporated herein by reference.

11. The Patents-in-Suit describe improved electronic surveillance systems and methods that include a server, a mobile device, and a surveillance device comprising a camera, a motion detector, and (optionally) additional components for capturing audio, images, point in time, and location data from a surveillance area. *See, e.g.*, '207 Patent at col. 10, ll. 31-62.

12. The Patents-in-Suit expressly acknowledge preexisting electronic surveillance systems, identify a number of shortcomings associated with these prior systems, and address these shortcomings by claiming non-conventional interactions within specific configurations of hardware components.

13. The identified shortcomings of prior systems include, but are not limited to: (1) inefficient use of components and resources within the system (*see, e.g., id.* at col. 1, ll. 64-67); (2) storage demands and capacity limitations associated with the components of the system (*see, e.g., id.* at col. 5, ll. 14-16); (3) an inability to parse different types of security data (e.g., audio and video) and only transfer desired data types at desired times or upon the occurrence of specific events (*see, e.g., id.* at col. 5, ll. 24-31); (4) false alarms and an inability to anticipate a possible incursion prior to an actual security breach (*see, e.g., id.* at col. 1, ll. 64-67); (5) the opportunity for an intruder to tamper with the surveillance system (*see, e.g., id.* at col. 1, ll. 51-52); (6) the lack of a user-friendly GUI for scheduling the activation, recording, and/or transfer of surveillance data (*see, e.g., id.* at col. 6, ll. 18-25); (7) delays between an incursion and when a user might become aware of an alert (*see, e.g., id.* at col. 1, ll. 49-50); and (8) the insufficiency of information transferred from the surveillance area to a remote monitor regarding the nature of an alarm (*see, e.g., id.* at col. 1, ll. 50-51).

14. The Patents-in-Suit explain, “[I]t is an object of this invention to provide an improved mobile surveillance system which overcomes one or more of the aforementioned problems of existing surveillance systems.” *Id.* at col. 2, ll. 1-4. To this end, the claims of the Patents-in-Suit recite specific improvements that overcome the identified problems.

15. For example, the claims of the Patents-in-Suit introduce a new integration of motion detection that was not found in the art at the time—using a motion detector not merely to detect motion, but to marshal and deploy additional surveillance resources in a more efficient and targeted manner. *See, e.g., id.* at col. 10, ll. 31-62.

16. In addition to motion-detection integration, the claims recite an improved graphical user interface (“GUI”) at a mobile device. The improved interface allows for a level of functional control not previously available to a user, such as by providing a graphical datebook used for scheduling the activation, recording, and transfer of surveillance data. *See, e.g., '809 Patent at col. 9, ll. 17-40.*

#### **THE EXEMPLARY SWANN PRODUCTS**

17. SOTAT incorporates by reference all previous allegations as though set forth fully here.

18. Defendant designs, manufactures, and sells surveillance systems, each comprising at least one network-connected surveillance device, including a camera and motion detector, in wireless communication with at least one mobile application.

19. Defendant’s surveillance devices include its network-connected security cameras (indoor and outdoor), doorbells, and security systems that include motion detection and are configurable to transmit surveillance data to a mobile device using Defendant’s mobile application. Defendant’s surveillance devices include at least all versions and generations of its SwannBuddy

Video Doorbells, MaxRanger4K cameras, AllSecure cameras, Xtreem4K cameras, CoreCam cameras, AllSecure cameras, and Wire-Free cameras (each an “Exemplary Swann Product”).

20. Defendant’s mobile application includes at least the Swann Security App (also referred to as the “mobile application” or “Security App”).

21. With respect to the patented systems and methods, each of the Exemplary Swann Products, together with Defendant’s mobile application, operates the same and shares the same functionality.

22. Each Exemplary Swann Product includes a camera, sensors, and other components that capture surveillance data of a surveillance area. The camera is operably engaged to a motion detection mechanism for detecting variations in motion measurements at the surveillance area.

23. End users of the Exemplary Swann Products infringe system and method claims of the Patents-in-Suit (e.g., claim 19 of the ’207 Patent) by making and using the patented system as a whole in a manner in which each and every element of the system claims are met.

24. End users of the Exemplary Swann Products also infringe method claims of the Patents-in-Suit (e.g., claim 10 of the ’809 Patent) by performing each and every element of the method claims.

25. Specifically, end users position at least one of the Exemplary Swann Products at a surveillance area for capturing surveillance data at the surveillance area.

26. A transmitter is linked to the Exemplary Swann Product for wirelessly communicating surveillance data to end users’ mobile devices, upon which Defendant’s mobile application is installed. The surveillance data is transmitted to the mobile device via a server.

27. End users use Defendant’s mobile application installed at the end users’ mobile devices to wirelessly communicate with, configure, and control the Exemplary Swann Product

from the mobile device via the server. In particular, end users use Defendant's mobile application to activate the Exemplary Swann Product, start and stop the capture of surveillance data (e.g., video and/or audio) at the surveillance area, and control the transfer of the surveillance data from the camera to the mobile device.

28. Upon detection, by the motion detection mechanism, of a motion detection measurement that exceeds a threshold, the surveillance data is wirelessly communicated from the Exemplary Swann Product to the end users' mobile devices, via the server, using a transmitter linked to the camera. The end users' mobile devices activate upon receipt of the surveillance data when the data is transmitted to the mobile device and the mobile device emits or displays a notification, video, audio, or haptic feedback.

29. End users also use Defendant's mobile application installed at the end users' mobile devices to schedule the recording and transfer of the surveillance data using a datebook that includes days of the week and times of day.

30. Defendant displays and advertises its surveillance systems through summary descriptions, user manuals, videos, pictures, and technical specifications posted on its website (<https://us.swann.com/>). The content of Defendant's website is incorporated herein by reference.

31. Defendant also displays, advertises, and demonstrates its surveillance systems through summary descriptions, user manuals, pictures, videos, technical specifications, and live demonstrations posted on and through third party sites such as YouTube. YouTube videos depicting the systems and live demonstrations of the systems are published by Defendant and can be viewed at <https://www.youtube.com/@swannsecuritytv/videos>. The content of Defendant's YouTube videos is incorporated herein by reference.

32. Defendant's display, advertisement, and demonstration of its surveillance systems intentionally instruct, and are specifically intended to cause, end users of the Exemplary Swann Products and Defendant's mobile application to infringe the system and method claims of the Patents-in-Suit throughout the United States, including this District and the State of Delaware. For example, as further described in Exhibits C and D, Defendant instructs end users to perform each step or action described above. Defendant also intentionally instructs end users to infringe the system and method claims of the Patents-in-Suit through its other published summary descriptions, user manuals, videos, pictures, and technical specifications.

33. Exhibit C includes a chart comparing independent claim 19 of the '207 Patent to a surveillance system assembled by an end user at Defendant's instruction, the surveillance system including an Exemplary Swann Product together with Defendant's mobile application (necessarily installed at a mobile device) and a wireless network (collectively, an "Infringing System"). In particular, the chart at Exhibit C demonstrates how Defendant instructs users to make and use an Infringing System by connecting and configuring an Exemplary Swann Product using Defendant's mobile application installed at a mobile device. With respect to the patented systems and methods, each Exemplary Swann Product operates the same and shares the same functionality. As set forth in the chart, the Infringing Systems made and used by end users, at Defendant's instruction, satisfy all elements of one or more claims of the '207 Patent and therefore practice the technology claimed by the '207 Patent.

34. SOTAT incorporates by reference in its allegations herein the claim chart of Exhibit C.

35. Exhibit D includes a chart comparing independent claim 10 of the '809 Patent to end users' use of Infringing Systems. In particular, the chart at Exhibit D demonstrates how

Defendant instructs users to make and use an Infringing System by connecting and configuring an Exemplary Swann Product using Defendant's mobile application installed at a mobile device. With respect to the patented systems and methods, each Exemplary Swann Product operates the same and shares the same functionality. As set forth in the chart, the use of the Infringing Systems by end users, at Defendant's instruction, satisfy all the steps of one or more claims of the '809 Patent and therefore practice the technology claimed by the '809 Patent.

36. SOTAT incorporates by reference in its allegations herein the claim chart of Exhibit D.

37. After an end user has followed Defendant's instructions for setting up a surveillance system at a surveillance area and configuring an Exemplary Swann Product for communication with a mobile device using Defendant's mobile application (through, for example, the user's home router or wi-fi network), there are no substantial non-infringing uses of the surveillance system.

38. Further, the Exemplary Swann Product and Defendant's required mobile application are a material part of the patented systems and methods. The only components that end users contribute to the system are a home network and a mobile device on which to install Defendant's mobile application. All the claimed functionality recited in the patented system and method claims are performed by the Exemplary Swann Product and Defendant's mobile application.

39. Defendant also makes and uses the patented system by combining each and every element of system claims recited in the Patents-in-Suit (e.g., independent claim 19 of the '207 Patent) in the same infringing manner as described in Exhibit C with respect to end users.

40. Specifically, Defendant makes the patented system by combining at least one Exemplary Swann Product, a server (for example, a wi-fi router), Defendant's mobile application,

and (necessarily) a mobile device upon which the mobile application is installed. Defendant also uses the patented system by putting the system as a whole into service (e.g., in instructional videos, marketing materials, and demonstrations—some of which are included in Exhibits C and D), and using it for its intended purpose, in the same infringing manner as described in Exhibit D with respect to end users. Defendant uses and controls the entire system in an infringing manner and obtains benefit from doing so.

41. Defendant makes and uses each and every element of at least the independent system claims in the Patents-in-Suit (e.g., claim 19 of the '207 Patent) in the same infringing manner as described in Exhibit C with respect to end users.

42. Defendant also practices each and every step of the patented methods by performing each stage of the method claims recited in the Patents-in-Suit (e.g., independent claim 10 of the '809 Patent) in the same infringing manner as described in Exhibit D with respect to end users.

43. Defendant's making and using of the entire patented systems, and practicing of the patented methods, are well-documented on its live demonstration YouTube videos (<https://www.youtube.com/@swannsecuritytv/videos>), advertisements, user manuals, and technical specifications, including but not limited to the materials identified and depicted in Exhibits C and D.

44. Because Defendant's testing and/or demonstrating of the configuration and use of the Exemplary Swann Products necessarily involved Defendant's mobile application installed at a mobile device, Defendant also made and/or used each and every element of the patented systems, and practiced each step of the patented methods, during the development, testing and/or demonstration of each Exemplary Swann Product, and Defendant continues to make and use the

entire patented system, and practice each step of the patented methods, each time it tests or demonstrates its Exemplary Swann Products or a feature thereof.

45. Defendant derives substantial financial benefit from its making and using of the patented system, and its practicing of the patented methods. The above-described making and using of the patented systems, and practicing of the patented methods, have been used to sell the Exemplary Swann Products to consumers. Without Defendant's making and using of the patented systems and practicing of the patented methods in its instructional and marketing materials, Defendant could not have sold its surveillance systems.

#### **NOTICE OF INFRINGEMENT**

46. SOTAT incorporates by reference all previous allegations as though set forth fully here.

47. SOTAT's counsel emailed a letter to Defendant on April 16, 2024, that identified the Patents-in-Suit and the Exemplary Swann Products, and explained how the Exemplary Swann Products infringe the Patents-in-Suit. Defendant acknowledged receipt of SOTAT's letter on April 16, 2024.

48. Therefore, Defendant has had notice of the '207 Patent and the '809 Patent, and its infringement since at least April 16, 2024.

49. On information and belief, Defendant itself is unaware of any legal or factual basis that its actions solely, and in combination with the actions of its customers and end-users, do not constitute direct and indirect infringement of the Patents-in-Suit. To date, Defendant has not produced any opinion of counsel, request for opinion of counsel relating to the scope, interpretation, construction, enforceability, unenforceability, or the infringement or potential

infringement of any claim of the Patents-in-Suit. In addition, Defendant has not produced any complete evaluation, analysis, or investigation relating to the validity of the Patents-in-Suit.

50. Defendant's actions of, *inter alia*, making, importing, using, offering for sale, demonstrating, advertising, and testing the Exemplary Swann Products constitute an objectively high likelihood of infringement of the '207 Patent and the '809 Patent, which were duly issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office and are presumed valid. Since at least the receipt of SOTAT's letter dated April 16, 2024, Defendant is aware that there is an objectively high likelihood that its actions constituted, and continue to constitute, infringement of the Patents-in-Suit and that the Patents-in-Suit are valid.

51. Despite Defendant's knowledge of that risk, on information and belief, Defendant has not made any changes to the relevant operation of the Exemplary Swann Products and has not provided its users and/or customers with instructions on how to avoid infringement of the Patents-in-Suit. Instead, Defendant has continued to, and still is continuing to, among other things, make, import, use, offer for sale, demonstrate, advertise, and test the Exemplary Swann Products. As such, Defendant willfully, wantonly and deliberately infringed and is infringing the Patents-in-Suit in disregard of SOTAT's rights.

**COUNT I**  
**(Direct Patent Infringement of the '207 Patent)**

52. SOTAT incorporates by reference all previous allegations as though set forth fully here.

53. Defendant has infringed and continues to infringe one or more claims of the '207 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing in or into the United States all or portions of the surveillance systems identified above.

54. Defendant's infringing acts are without license or authorization from SOTAT.

55. Defendant has had notice of the '207 Patent and its infringement since at least April 16, 2024. Defendant's infringement is therefore willful and continuing, and this case is exceptional under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

56. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's infringement of the '207 Patent, SOTAT has suffered and will continue to suffer injury for which it is entitled to damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284 adequate to compensate it for such infringement, in an amount to be proven at trial, as well as enhanced damages. SOTAT's damages are in no event less than a reasonable royalty.

**COUNT II**  
**(Indirect Patent Infringement of the '207 Patent)**

57. SOTAT incorporates by reference all previous allegations as though set forth fully here.

58. **Induced Infringement:** Defendant has induced and continues to induce others to infringe one or more claims of the '207 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) by knowingly, intentionally, and actively aiding and abetting others to infringe the '207 Patent, and with the specific intent that such others infringe the '207 Patent. By way of example, Defendant accomplishes such inducement by directing and/or instructing others to install, use, and/or operate its surveillance systems, including its devices, software, and applications.

59. **Contributory Infringement:** Defendant has also contributed to the infringement of one or more claims of the '207 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) by making, offering to sell, selling, or importing in or into the United States one or more components of its surveillance systems that are the subject of the claims of the '207 Patent, knowing such components to be especially made or adapted for use in an infringement of the '207 Patent and not suitable for any substantial non-infringing use.

60. Defendant's infringing acts are without license or authorization from SOTAT.

61. By no later than April 16, 2024, Defendant knew or should have known that its actions constitute induced and contributory infringement of the '207 Patent. And yet Defendant has continued in its infringement. Defendant's induced and contributory infringement is therefore willful and continuing, and this case is exceptional under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

62. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's induced and contributory infringement of the '207 Patent, SOTAT has suffered and will continue to suffer injury for which it is entitled to damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284 adequate to compensate it for such infringement, in an amount to be proven at trial, as well as enhanced damages. SOTAT's damages are in no event less than a reasonable royalty.

**COUNT III**  
**(Direct Patent Infringement of the '809 Patent)**

63. SOTAT incorporates by reference all previous allegations as though set forth fully here.

64. Defendant has infringed and continues to infringe one or more claims of the '809 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, by installing, using, and operating its surveillance systems, including its devices, software, and applications.

65. Defendant's infringing acts are without license or authorization from SOTAT.

66. Defendant has had notice of the '809 Patent and its infringement since at least April 16, 2024. Defendant's infringement is therefore willful and continuing, and this case is exceptional under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

67. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's infringement of the '809 Patent, SOTAT has suffered and will continue to suffer injury for which it is entitled to damages under 35

U.S.C. § 284 adequate to compensate it for such infringement, in an amount to be proven at trial, as well as enhanced damages. SOTAT's damages are in no event less than a reasonable royalty.

**COUNT IV**  
**(Indirect Patent Infringement of the '809 Patent)**

68. SOTAT incorporates by reference all previous allegations as though set forth fully here.

69. **Induced Infringement:** Defendant has induced and continues to induce others to infringe one or more claims of the '809 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) by knowingly, intentionally, and actively aiding and abetting others to infringe the '809 Patent, and with the specific intent that such others infringe the '809 Patent. By way of example, Defendant accomplishes such inducement by directing and/or instructing others to install, use, and/or operate its surveillance systems, including its devices, software, and applications.

70. **Contributory Infringement:** Defendant has also contributed to the infringement of one or more claims of the '809 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) by making, offering to sell, selling, or importing in or into the United States one or more components of its surveillance systems that are the subject of the claims of the '809 Patent, knowing such components to be especially made or adapted for use in an infringement of the '809 Patent and not suitable for any substantial non-infringing use.

71. Defendant's infringing acts are without license or authorization from SOTAT.

72. By no later than April 16, 2024, Defendant knew or should have known that its actions constitute infringement of the '809 Patent. And yet Defendant has continued in its infringement. Defendant's infringement is therefore willful and continuing, and this case is exceptional under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

73. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's infringement of the '809 Patent, SOTAT has suffered and will continue to suffer injury for which it is entitled to damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284 adequate to compensate it for such infringement, in an amount to be proven at trial, as well as enhanced damages. SOTAT's damages are in no event less than a reasonable royalty.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

In light of the foregoing, SOTAT respectfully prays for the following relief against Defendant:

- A. A judgment that Defendant has infringed one or more of the claims of the '207 Patent directly (either literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents) and/or indirectly;
- B. A judgment that Defendant has infringed one or more of the claims of the '809 Patent directly (either literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents) and/or indirectly;
- C. An award of all damages to which SOTAT is entitled under 35 U.S.C. § 284 for all past and continuing infringement, including but not limited to reasonable royalties, and an order requiring a full accounting of the same;
- D. An award of enhanced damages in accordance with the provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 284 as a result of Defendant's knowing and willful infringement;
- E. A finding that this case is exceptional under 35 U.S.C. § 285 and an award of all of the attorneys' fees incurred by SOTAT in this action;
- F. An assessment of interest, both pre- and post-judgment, on the damages awarded;
- G. An award of costs incurred by SOTAT in bringing and prosecuting this action; and
- H. Any other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Date: July 2, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Richard C. Weinblatt

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*Attorneys for Plaintiff SOTAT, LLC*

**Demand for Jury Trial**

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b), SOTAT, LLC hereby respectfully demands a trial by jury on all claims and issues so triable.

Date: July 2, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Richard C. Weinblatt

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